NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The Second Trial of McHeury for Alleged Perjury. Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. John D. McHenry .- This case, previously tried, and the facts in which were at the ne of trial fully reported in the HERALD, has come

on for retrial. The jury in the first trial, after being out fortyeight hours, stood as they did when they went outeight for the government and four for the defendant, and they, having declared it impossible to change

and they, having declared it impossible to change their minds, were discharged.

The defendant, it will be remembered, is charged with perjury in having made false adidavits and given false testimony against Edward A. Rollins, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Thomas Harland, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Samuel N. Pike, a whiskey rectifier and opera house proprietor, and Charles Loeb, a distiller, charging that Harland received a bribe from Pike, and that Rollins received a bribe from Loeb.

The government, in opening the case, claimed that these affidavits were made and testimony given in furtherance of a conspiracy formed for the removal of Messrs, Rollins and Harland from office, an object Mr. John A. Binckley was eager to accomplish, and that Binckley, coming on to this city to further this plans, came in contact with the defendant, who was at enunty with Rollins and Harland, and eagerly made the affidavits and gave the testimony in question to further the common object of simiself and Binckley—the removal of Rollins and Harland.

Commissioner Gutman, called by the government,

sioner Gutman, called by the government,

before him.

The testimony on both sides will be substantially
the same as that given on the former trial, the government introducing evidence to show that at the
time when it was charged by McHenry that the
bribes were received by Kollins and Harland neither
of those parties were at the places named by McHenry, and the defence will endeavor to disprove
that evidence. that evidence.

The trial will probably last a week.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions Rendered. Before Judge Clerke.

Etizabeth F. Naylor vs. John H. Naylor .- Report onfirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Cusdy of child awarded to plaintiff.

James Waterston vs. Hannah M. Waterston.-Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. port confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Anna M. Jennings vs. Jeremiah E. Jennings.—
Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Gutarine E. Colins vs. Charles E. Colins.—
Motion denied and ball reduced to \$25,000.

M. Veany vs. Cultin.—Motion denied with ten doilars costs.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Gardner et al.—Injunction dissolved with costs.

Steiner et al. vs. J. Steiner et al.—Additional allowance to Jeseph Steiner of \$250, and to defendant, Hasbrouck, seventy-five doilars.

Feldler vs. Young.—Motion granted.

Condict vs. Marston.—Motion to set aside order denied, &c.

Condict vs. Marston.—Motion to set aside order enied, &c. Smith vs. Sonekalb et al.—Case settled. Foster, &c. vs. Townsend Manufacturing Campany, hree cases)—Motion denied with five dollars costs. Greene vs. Lamont.—Memoranda for counsel. Eddy vs. Hobbs et al.—Motion granted.

Smith vs. Spencer et al.—Motion granted.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Ackerman et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

O'Contor vs. Scattlan.—Motion granted; stay until the third Monday of June next; ten dollars to abide Aspinwall, de., vs. Moore et al.-Memoranda for

Wheeler & Teel vs. Valentine.—Case settled. All papers taken by W. G. Brown, attorney, &c.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Taxation by Corporations Upon Personal Property.

Before Judge Barnard. The Staten Island Railroad Company vs. The Vilage of Edgemater, &c.—This action was brought for an injunction against the defendants, enjoining them om the collection of certain taxes assessed by the defendants upon the property of the plaintiffs. It appears that the village of Edgewater had assessed the personal property of the plaintiffs for taxes to the amount of \$1,750. The plaintiffs set out that their general offices and habitations were in the city of New York, and that therefore, they were not liable to taxation upon personal property in Richmond county; that personal property necessarily followed the person and was settled in New York. They also claim that in any event they could not be assessed, for the reason that their debts exceeded the value of their personal property and they therefore virtually had no personal property and they therefore virtually had no personal property for school purposes. The defendants it appears, had been anthorized to expend a certain sum of money for educational purposes, but the plaintiffs claimed that they had no authority to raise the money by tax or otherwise, and therefore could not make this assessment.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs on both applications. appears that the village of Edgewater had assessed

SUPERIOR COURT. Action on a Railroad Contract. Before Judge McCunn.

In the case of George M. Chapman vs. J. Edgar hompson, the jury found a verdict yesterday for the mintiff of \$5,743 23, the value of 150 tons of railroad iron sold by J. R. Cooke to the defendant in 1857. It was alleged that Cooke was employed by defendant to negotiate an exchange of a half million second was alleged that Cooke was employed by defendant to negotiate an exchange of a half million second mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company for a million of first mortgage bonds of the same road; that he did so and delivered them to the defendant to complete the road. Cooke assigned his claims to the plaintiff, who sued to recover. Plaintiff attempted to prove that the defendant having obtained the bonds, a foreclosure was effected on the first mortgage bonds, by which, it was endeavored to be shown, raith was broken with the second bondholders. Plaintiff also fried to prove that the road was then sold out on this foreclosure, but subsequently purchased in for a moderate sum. The Court ruled out that evidence as inadmissible. The defence was a general denial of every allegation contained in the complaint. Although the jury returned a verifict for the plaintiff for the value of the Jron, with interest, they rejected the claim for negotiating the bonds, the defence in that respect being that if Cooke had been employed by defendant it was in als capacity as president of the road, and he was not, therefore, individually liable.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared for the prosecution in this court yesterday.

Louis Blanc, who was charged with burgiariously entering the premises of Daniel L. Thompson, 40 Eighth avenue, on the night of the 12th inst, and attening fifty dollars in money, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The desired and he requested the Judge to be lenient, as it was another party who tempted him to commit the offence. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

offence. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Joseph Aaron pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing, on the 5th inst., eight writing cases valued at sixty-five dollars, the property of John West. He was sent to the State Prison for three years.

THE CASE OF E. J. ANDERSON, THE LAWYER.

Mr. Anderson presented an affidavit, on a motion to discharge the ball in the case of the People vs.

Edward J. Anderson, a lawyer practicing in this court. On the 15th of April Justice bowling committed him, on an affidavit made by Teresa Hyman, who charged him with obtaining fifty dollars out of the East River Savings Hank without authority. Anderson gave ball in the sum of \$1,000 to answer any indictment that might be found by the Grand Jury, who dismissed the complaint. The affidavit, which Mr. Anthon read, set forth that Anderson was employed by John Hyman, on the 1th of April, on a charge of abandonment, and paid him a fee of flity dollars by a check on the East River Savings Bank. Hyman wore that he was the owner of the bank book. At seems that on the night of the 10th inst. Hyman died, and a few days after Mrs. Hyman made this lilegal and malicious charge.

Grand Larceny Ry A Young Lady.

Rebecca Fitch was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a quantity of laddes' apparel and two gold bracelets, valued at sixty-nine dollars, from Easter Haslett, 501 West Thirty-fourth street, on the was the counsel stated that the prisoner was respectively.

counsel stated that the prisoner was respect-

Her counsel stated that the prisoner was respectably connected and that her father was wealthy, but size had such a propensity to their that her friends counted do nothing with her.

Andre Beetford in passing sentence said:—Rebecca Picch, it is, indeed, a sad sight to see a young, intelligent moderney woman as you arraigned for their, but it is a mach more melancholy fact to learn that you, who are only twenty-one years of age, have already served a term in the State Prison and one in the Pententiary. You have just seen relact for increasy, having been caught in the see, and the present in justice to their oaths, could not have muchared a verdict other than of grand last laws muchared a verdict other than of grand last laws for the counter a convict, and as soon as you got out perpertured a crime in Take book and reckiess manner, if deem it a duty I own to the community to mete out servere penalty, which is the State Prison for three your.

ing a diamond pin and forty dollars worth of cloth-ing. The parties lived together. After the detend-ant gave his testimony the jury rendered a verdice

Cari G. Thilo, who was charged with stealing ten lollars from Catherine Brosle, on the 3d of April, Cart to this state the Brosie, on the sales was acquitted.

Samuel Baker, against whom there was an indictment charging him with perpetrating a larceny in the store of Runk & Odell, No. 356 Washington street, on the 6th inst. The only evidence against him was that he was seen in an empty hogshead. The jury rendered a verdict of not guitty.

Cfiristian Sinder was also tried and acquitted, the charge being that on the 11th of May he stole ninety-seven dollars in money from James O'Flagherty.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUFREME COURT—CIRCUIT, Part I.—Adjourned for term. Part II.—Nos. 3020, 1002, 1332, 4936, 2340, 1469, 1489, 1489, 142, 1500, 1723, 573, 1418, 1139, 757, 1349, 1127, 617, 125, 1539. Special Term issues of law and Fact, Nos. 356, 410, 375, 381, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 591, 392, 393, 394, 396, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 400.

CHAMBERS' Reserved Causes, Nos. 62, 63, 77, 81, 103, 105, 119, 120, 123, Call 127.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TRIM—Part I.—Nos. 917, 881, 921, 856, 8594, 773, 393, 609, 979, 981, 985, 281, 345, 523, 1087. Part II.—Nos. 688, 786, 722, 570, 668, 166, 29, 128, 644, 726, 462, 686, 768, 652, 974.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Equity Causes, Nos. 77, 90, 68, 162, 153, 157, 160, 125, 128, 129, 121, 136, 161.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs. Hyman Ukrainski, robberty: Same vs. Patrick Hanley, burglary; Same vs. David Eato, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Philips, felonious sassault and battery; Same vs. John Philips, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Stevens, grand larceny; Same vs. John Green, grand larceny; Same vs. John Green, grand larceny; Same vs. John Green, grand larceny; Same vs. Martin Reid and Thomas Early, perjury.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twentyfour hours, in comparison with the correspond day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

r of Ann street:—
1868, 1869, 1869, 1868, 1868, 1869,

an Irish woman thirty years of age, who is represented to have been of intemperate habits, died yea-terday at 410 Water street. Coroner Schirmer was called to hold an inquest on the body. SUDDEN DRATH.—The sudden death of Hugh

eterson, at 230 Eighth avenue, was announced at the Coroners' office yesterday afternoon. Deceased had long been troubled with disease of the heart. Coro-ner Flynn has the case in hand. ner Flynn has the case in hand.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of a man about forty years of age, whose name is unknown, was yesterday found by John Hassin and John Hurley float-ing off the foot of pier 41 North river and made fast. The remains were subsequently removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Whalen, who died suddenly in the lodging house 52 Mulberry street. Deceased was intemperate in his habits, which aggravated kidney disease, with which he was troubled. Whalen was sixty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

RUN OVER CASUALTY .- In the case of Owen Mulligan, late of No. 776 Third avenue, who was killed by being run over on Sunday evening by car No. 96, of the Third avenue line, near Forty-eighth street, as already reported in the HERALD, an inquest will be held to day by Coroner Keenan. The witnesses were not forthcoming yesterday. As previously stated, the occurrence is believed to have been purely

Stern yesterday fell into the East river from pier No. 42% and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and Coroner Flynn notified to hold an in quest. Deceased was about seventy-seven years of age and a native of Germany. She left her home, No. 275 Spring street, and was seen alive no more by her friends. Coroner Fiynn gave an order for the removal of the body by the friends.

FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY .- Mr. Elisha Harris, FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY.—Mr. Elisha Harris, Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday requested Coroner Flynn to hold an inquest upon the body of Hugh Cosgrove, who died at 131st street and Fifth avenue, at a late hour on Saturday night. Deceased was injured by a Fourth avenue railway car several days ago and taken to Bellevue Hospital, from which he was removed by his wife, against the consent of the hospital house surgeon. The case will be investigated to-day.

The Railby of Total Edupora Agas total soler.

THE RARITY OF TOTAL ECLIPSES. -- As a total solar eclipse is not very often seen from any part of the earth, one for a particular locality is extremely rare. Thus a total solar eclipse was visible in London on May 3, 1715; the one before that period was March 20, 1140. The eclipse of August 7, 1869, will be very large, but not total in this city; yet, as it will pass over a large portion of the United States and Territories, nothing like it will be seen for very many years. It will be total at noon near Mount St. Elias for a period of four minutes; near Des Moines, Iowa, three minutes, and a little south of Raleigh, N. C., two minutes and twenty-seven seconds. earth, one for a particular locality is extremely rare.

entrance of the establishment of J. & S. Fink, No. 132 West street, was at an early hour yesterday morning forced by burglars, who attempted to blow open the safe. Officer Fianagan, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, passed the store and noticed the padiock out of order. He at once entered the place, when he discovered that the burgiars had drilled a hole in the safe near the lock, evidently with the in-tention of blowing it open. It is supposed that the burgiars were frightened from their work by the ar-rival of the officer, and made good their escape through a rear door.

OPENING OF A NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.-The new building intended for a primary school to be known as Primary School No. 16, located on Thirty-second street, near Third avenue, was thrown open for inspection yesterday morning. Ruring the day it was visited by a large number of the residents of the ward, members of the Board of Education and school officers from the different wards. At the time the building was commenced a full description of "it was published in the HERALD. It is really the handsomest of its kind in the city, is intended to accommodate some 500 pupils and has been furnished in a most handsome and substantial manner. The local officers have called to preside over it, as principal, Miss Sara J. J. Mo-Caffrey, who had discharged the duties of vice principal in one of the primary schools of the Seventeenth ward with such signal ability as to merit fully the distinction which has been given her by the officers of the Twenty-first ward. This morning the reception of scholars will be commenced, and there is every reason to believe that a full complement will be speedily obtained.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—Information was re-

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON .- Information was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Thiesie, a German woman, about fifty years of age, had died at her residence, No. 509 West Twenty-seventh street, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which she had taken on Saturday for the purpose of self-destruction. It appeared that Mrs. Thiesie was much troubled in consequence of one of her daughters forming an artent-attachment for a young man whom she thought was not a fit companion for her, and there are rumors that deceased had other troubles of an aggravated nature which made life burdensome; but further and more definite particulars will be developed to-day, when an inquest is to be held by Coroner Flynn. The husband of deceased is a brass finisher and for the last welve years has worked corner of Twenty-fourth street and Tenth avenue. It was stated that a few days ago deceased questioned her husband concerning the nature and strength of Paris green, a quantity of which she expressed a determination of purchasing for the purpose of killing rats. He advised her against doing so, but without effect. that Mrs. Thiesie, a German woman, about fifty years

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY IN THIRTY-NINTH STREET .- For admitting that on the night of the 21st April he assisted in burglariously entering and carrying away from the inquor store of Adolphus A. Newmann, No. 233 West Thirty-ninth street, property worth nine dollars, Heiry Donneily was yesterday committed by Justice Dodge to answer the charge of burglary.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Joseph Rogers, on complaint of Michael Hayes, of No. 325 Ninth

on complaint of Michael Hayes, of No. 325 Ninta avenue, was yesterday committed by Justice Dodge for assaulting, on Sunday night, the complainant, and attempting to steal his watch and chain. Rogers claimed that he and Hayes were friends, and that they were playing with each other at the time that Hayes got into a rage and preferred this charge. FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Thomas Egan was yester-

day bailed by Justice Dodge, on complaint of Thomas Gibride, No. 345 Third avenue, who charges Thomas Gilbride, No. 345 Third avenue, who charges that on Saturday night Egan stabbed him in the groin, inflicting a severe wound. The accused was arrested by officer La Rue, Eighteenth precinct. Egan made a cross-complaint, charging Gilbride with assault and battery, upon which he was also held for trial.

ALLEGED EMPRZZIZMENT.—Officer Henderson, of

the Eighth precinct, yesterday arrested John D. Heakens, recently in the employ (as barkeeper) of Claus Wilikons, 167 Greene street, and John H. Siems, 127 Frince street, on the charge of embezsisment. The proprietors of these saloous assert that

while Heavers was in their employ he was suspected of appropriating money received over the counter. Certain bits were marked, and on his arrest found in his trunk, where he had secreted \$123 74. A pox of cigars and a bottle of gin belonging to Willkens were recognized among his effects and seized by the officer. The accused was remanded to the station house by Justice Dodge.

THE WIDENING OF BROADWAY.

Another Handsome Job-The Ring Triumphant this Time-Some Facts About the Pro-posed Improvement.

Projects for widening Broadway are no novelty to the citizens of New York. The widening mania, however, appeared to spend itself effectually with the last proposal to extend the width of this famous thoroughfare twenty-five feet above Seventeenth street to the Park. The originators of this idea me with so prompt and emphatic a rebuke that they withdrew from the agitation of the subject—not exwith a hope that a modifi-cation of the proposition would be accept-able and successful. We have this proposition now in the plan to widen Broadway from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street, passed at Albany towards the close of the session, without any public intimation of its scope and character. Governor Hoffman has been given credit for ex-

ercising unusual vigilance and extreme causen in endorsing the acts of our State Legislature. An act encorrong the acts of our state legislature. An act incorporating the Bungtown pike road or some other such outlying enterprise in the half-settled sections of the State has been quickly vetoed by the Governor, and no doubt for all good and sufficient reasons, but this proposal to benefit the interests of some real estate speculators, while at the same time its effect would be to mutilate the original proportions of an avenue of trade and travel dear to New Yorkers from the very uniqueness or its straggling outline, and known the world over as Broadway, finds endorsement and approval from Governor Hoffman. Any one who takes the trouble to study the peculiar nature of Broadway may-see that the in stant it emers Union square it comes into competition with the avenues at either side, and loses in breadth and convenience by comparison with the neighboring thoroughfares. Travel becomes diffused in the vicinity of Union square. Fourth avenue takes a share at one side and Fifth avenue takes a share at one side and Fifth avenue takes a share at one side and Fifth avenue at the other. The close and compact cide of traffic below Union square has no counterpart in the portion of Broadway above it, and it scarcely ever can. But even if it should we may safely fix its limit at Thirty-fourth street. Here Sixth avenue comes in, with its splendid width of street and sidewalks, and takes from Broadway one-half of its wayfarers. If Broadway happens to be sufficiently wide for all the traffic that patronizes it at any point between Madison square and Thirty-fourth street, it certainly gives all the accommodation necessary from the latter point to the Park. Broadway is wider from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street than it is anywhere below, and to ordinary observation seems to demand no greater extension of carriage way than a street in Yorkville or Hariem. But then the advocates of extension say that five, six or ton years from now the upper part of Broadway this plus as crowded as the lower. This is a fallacy. If William B. Astor entertained this opinion of the future that awaits upper Broadway he would certainly have built upon it, in place of taking the adjacent Seventh avenue upon which to erect two blocks of as handsome dwelling houses as any in the city, and this, too, within a few feet of Broadway. Supervisor Tweed and Peter B. Swcony receive the credit of having engineered this bill through the Eegistuire. Rumor says the Bupervisor is deeply interested in having the value of some real estate of his near th of its straggling outline, and known the world over as Broadway, finds endorsement and approval from Governor Hoffman. Any one who takes the

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THE RADICAL SPLIT IN TENNESSEE.

Anni Collapse of Both Parties-Tumust and -No Nominations-Abominable and Outrageous Scenes—Profanity and Scarrility the Order of the Session.

Outrageous Scence—Profunity and Scarrility the Order of the Session.

[From the Nashville Republican Banner, May 22.]

Before ten o'clock yesterday morning a long line of men could be seen merying from every street leading toward the capitol. A heavy column massed at the stees on Cedar street toward the south entrance of that monumental structure, and were continually pouring forward into the building. The porticos, terraces and hais were crowded with a surging, seething human mass. Starting into the capitol from the front, our reporter had to effow himself through to the upper corridor leading to that of the House of Representatives.

About 4,000 citizens and delegates were eagerly waiting to gain entrance to the floor and galleries of the Representative Hall. Turn in whatever direction one might he would see swarms of men excitedly discussing the proceedings of the previous day.

The doors were swing open at haif-past ten o'clock, and the dense throng began to push for seats in the galleries and floor of the hall.

Mr. Cate, late chairman of the State Executive Committee; having determined to possess himself of the chair, rushed rather precipitately toward the rostrum. He suddenly halted and stroked his chin and looked queer. Did his eyes deceive him or was it some mysterious phantom that had dared to rear its horried front here in the Speaker's chair? He was perfectly astounded. There sat, bolt upright, the impurturbable Pearne, with the cool and placed air of a matronly hen on a nest.

Cate now stationed himself upon the right of Pearne, and out came the missing gavel.

The hall and galleries were now completely crowded with a promiscuous assemblage of citizens and delegates, Perfect quiet reigned.

Cate raised his gavel, tapped it lightly upon the desk and said in a deep bass tone, "The convention will come to order!"

Peanne—Is Clay Newland, the secretary, present? That gentleman in answer to the question, came forward.

A stokes delegate moved that the convention addionn sine die. The motion was seconded

Cate, and unanimously carried with tremendous and prolonged applause.

Pearne now left the chair. He had hardly straightened up before Butler, looking as pale as a ghost and a little weary, hurriedly sild into the chair, and, with an air of triumph and exultation, seized cate's gavel and pounded it upon the desk in front. He was about to speak, when a loud yell accompanied by groans, jeers and derisive laughter from the Senter party, weakened his intention. The Stokes party set up tremendous hows of exultation. The shouts of the two parties commingled together sounded like the continuous roar of heavy musketry. So deafening and overwhelming were the thundering echoes of the demoniacal and irrepressible hows, that the members were compelled to put their thumbs in their ears. Crowds of Stokes men now occupied the stand.

musketry. So deafening and overwhelming were the thundering cohoes of the demoniacal and irrepressible howis, that the members were compelled to put their thumbs in their ears. Crowds of Stokes men now occupied the stand.

THORNBURG, of Jefferson—I move— (Derisive laughter and shricks.)

THORNBURG—I move that Cunningham will act as secretary. (Bolsterous ciamors and three rousing cheers for Senter, followed by tremendous cheering, groans and yells for Stokes.)

Cunningham went forward amid the jeers of the Senter party and the cheers for Senter)—I nominate— (Cheers and groans and loud applause for Senter).

General JAMES P. BROWNLOW—Three groans for the gentleman from Smith, Williams. (Groans, jeers, derisive laughter and cheers for Williams.)

A DELEGATE—Three more groans, by G—d, for Williams. (A heavy response.)

A DELEGATE—Three groans for Butler. (Laughter and continuous groans.)

WILLIAMS—I nominate Stokes. (Jeers, groans and applause.)

Here followed indescribable confusion, which

WILLIAMS—I nominate Stokes. (Jeers, groans and applause.)
Here followed indescribable confusion, which lasted some live or ten minutes. Calls for Senter and Stokes were loudly given.
Dr. Thornbung—Senter was nominated yesterday. (Cries of "aye, ape.")
Another noisy scene now commenced. Cries were incessantly given for Pearne and Butier.
THORNBURG, of Jefferson—Gendemen—(Cries of "take him down, take him down.")
THORNBURG—YOU can't take me down. The delegates will come forward. (Immense cheering, derisyle laughter, cat calls and Jeers and cries for Truett.)
HENRY JOICE—Mine Got, vot a noise ish dat.
A DELEGATE—I move you be sent to the lunatic asylum.

A DELEGATE—I move you be sent to the lands asylum.

A DELEGATE—Go it, Limberger. (Cries of "Order, order," and groans.)

PHILLIPS—Mr. Chairman—(A voice—Oh, h—I, there's no chairman." Immense applause—Its a G—d d—d disgrace to the republican party to act in this manner. If we can't get Senter or Stokes let's select a third man. (Loud cries for Senter and Stokes.)

General James Brownlow—I move that we agree to disagree, or one or the other.

THORNBURG, of Jefferson—Mr. Chairman—(Cries for Senter).

Thomsung, of Jefferson—Mr. Chairman—(cries for Senter).

Williams—The chairman of the delegates—(Yells for Senter and cries for Lewis). A huge disturbance here ensued and the greatest excitement prevailed, during which General Barlow placed his hand on his pistol and was about to go into an individual upon the stand. A row seemed imminent. The mass of humanity upon the floor swayed to and fro like trees in a hurricane. The police jumped over the reporters' table, a big crowd gaihered around, and the members of the press were, for a time, compelled to relinquish their positions or be trampled under foot. Fersons around the stand were seized with a panic, and no one seemed to know which way to turn or whither to go. One pistol shot would have

heard t—can we ——[Here the gentleman was quite overcome by a pathetic emotion]. We are acting like wild men. It's time for us to listen to common sense. If we cannot agree, let's adjourn sine die. Let both of the cannotates run. (Loud applause.) We should be a bundle of wisdom.

A Voice—Thank you, thank you.

Bannour Lewis—It seems to me that it will still be possible to recondie the republican party. We have been diggring its grave and dancing over it afterward. If we smaah into pieces we will put rebels in power.

Dave Nelson.

The latter mounted a desk and responded.—I would prefer that we, as the people of Tennessee, could throw oil upon the troubled waters, and say "Peace" to these boisterous elements. But, as I have told you before, we prefer to be the friends of D. W. C. Senter rather than have the infamy of his personal enemies, who have hunted him in midnight conclave and by secret treachery. I did not shirk the responsibilities of the late war. I went to the rebel prison and lay therein for months before I would take the Confederate oath.

enemies, who have hunted him in midnicht conclave and by secret treachery. I did not shirk the responsibilities of the late war. I went to the rebel prison and lay therein for months before I would take the Confederate oath.

Williams—The proposition was made to Senter this morning that a number of the friends of Senter and those of Stokes should elect a temporary chairman, but he refused to accede to the proposition. He said that he was in the hands of his friends. Barbour Lewis has made a lengthy speech to you. He only wants to make a cat's paw of you to run himself into favorite positions. We have heard enough of the manipulations of that gentleman, and I listened with a great deal of uncertainty as to the proposition he makes. You have heard of the devil stealing the livery of heaven Lewis professed a profound devotion to republicanism in order to carry out some scheme of plunder for himself. (Fremendous outburst of appliance, J. W. C. Senter was one of the men that worked for \$4 a day. Nelson—Look here, Williams.

WILLIAMS—As for a soldier, where can we get a bolder one than William B. Stokes? This is not the day for men to manipulate conventions. If Senter has the power, as the expressions made would indicate, to take unfair means to secure hisplection, why do they desire to put the high priest of the knoxylile White, whose paper made the expression, as temporary chairman?

Pranks—The article was written in that kind of a style from which the people could draw their own meaning. (Jeers and derisive langher.) If preachers will mix in politics it is simply fair, that if you don't mean to admit the accusation why do your friends talk so of it?

Pearne reiterated that his religion taught him to hold fast to that which was right and just; he had no power to withdraw from the position where he was placed by the Convention.

Williams—You came here backed by the railroad ring.

Colonel Brownlow—Who said so? Point out the

WILLIAMS—You came here backed by the railroad ring.
Colonel Brownlow—Who said so? Point out the man. Point him out.
WILLIAMS—Actions speak louder than words.
Colonel Brownlow—The men who came here for Senter did the fighting during the war, and the old men who come here for Stokes are the augar contractors for the Confederate army. (Loud apphause.) You have been told by Thornburg, of Jefferson, that he was one of a committee who waited on Senter this morning, but he did not tell the whole tale.
Thornburg denied that this was the case. Dr. Boynton and H. H. Thomas said that it was. Thornburg because the said of the said of

the whole tale.

Thornburg denied that this was the case. Dr. Boynton and H. H. Thomas said that it was. Thornburg remarked that he could prove that it was not. Thomas told him that he could not, when Thornburg said to Thomas. "You are a d—d lie." A cry of "fight" was now raised, and the house labored under another great turnoil. Persons were looking to "fight" was now raised, and the house labored under another great turmoil. Persons were looking in every direction and listentiag for the first shot, but in vain. No pugnacious demonstration was made. At this juncture H. H. Thomas came rusning through the crowd, mounted a desk and said that he desired to settle a question of veracity. He remarked that he had just seen Senter, and that that gentlemen assured him that Thornburg and others did not state that they came to see him on the authority of Stokes. If there was a faisehood out it lay between Governor Senter and the man who made that charge.

Witnesses were now called forth to ascertrin what actually was said at the interview of the Stokes committee with Senter, and the testimony seemed about equally divided.

Criminations and recriminations were now brought up by various delegates, and thrown into each

Criminations and recriminations were now brought up by various delegates, and thrown into each other's teeth in the most reckless manner. Of this the whole convention seemed to have tired, Many manifested their disapprobation of this course with grimaces, nervous gesticulations and impatient stamping of feet. The disgust of some of the delegates was manifested by low growis, the gritting of teeth, and curses in an undertone. The exposures having gone rather at greater length than was desired, a delegate said, with an oath to give it emphasis, that they would quit this stuff and go home. This seemed to have been the determination of both parties, which, when it became generally known, a burst of appliause fell from the lips of the crowd, and it began slowly to move out of the hall.

Thus closed the stormest political convention (or double convention, rather.) that ever assembled in Tennessee. We are glad, for decency's sake, and the reputation of the State, to draw the cartain upon these unsigntly orgies.

THE NEW TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Tax Commissioners' Office-The Exits and the Entrances on the Official Stage—The Newly Appointed Commissioners' Debut—No Immediate Change to be Made in the Subordinate

The new Tax Commissioners, to whom has been confided the greatest official trust that our State or municipal legislation can confer on any body

THE SPANISH MIN STER'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD An atrocious libel, signed by Horatio J. Porry, speared in the New York Tribune or March 7, charging me with abusing my franchise for the importation of goods free of duty. I should not have felt myself called upon to answer, had I not seen, to my utter surprise, that the journals of New York give credit to felseboods so ournecous that their incredit to falsehoods so outrageous that their im probability appears upon the face of them. Can is be seriously believed for a moment that I, coming to Spain a stranger, ignorant of the language and customs of the country, should immediately commence relations with a commercial establish ment for the importation of merchandise under ing diplomatic franchise? I desire now to give you all the facts in this case, and as the falsehood has been widely circulated and my conduct severely criscised, I trust you will give equal publicity to the refutation which I propose to make at this time, and let every one who feels any interest in the subject judge how far I am obnoxious to just censure in this matter. When I came to Spain I was, of course, unacquainted with the people, their lawn, manners, customs and language; but I felt great confidence in the friendship of the Secretary of Legstion here, he being a native of my own State, and indebted, partially at least, to my recommendation

for his position. With how much justice I relied on him the following narrative will disclose. It being impossible to find a furnished house, I was obliged to take one unfurnished, and Mr. Perry was object to take one untirinsace, and all reference explained to me the laws of Spain on the subject of importations of furniture, &c., free of duty, by members of the diplomatic body—a Minister being entitled to import articles, the duties on which &c., and described to me somewhat minutely the steps to be taken to enable me to use and enjoy the privilege thus given by the laws of Spain. After hearing him somewhat at length, I said to him in asubstance, that as he understeed

After hearing him somewhat at length, I said to him in substance, that as he understood this matter perfectly, and I knew nothing about it, he having had the experience of furnishing his own house under the laws, he would oolige me if he would take the whole matter into his own hands and manage the affair for me. To this he willingly assented. I gave him only one caution, which I impressed upon him most particularly, and that was in regard to the amount—that he should be careful to fail below rather than exceed the amount usually drawn by Ministers. Mr. Perry, then, having taken sole charge of this matter for me, I feit much relieved and gave everything up to him, having not the sightest fear that the confidence thus piaced in him would be betrayed. With what propriety I have relied on Mr. Perry's honor let the following facts show:—

Mr. Perry made every application for the free admission of goods by me under my privilege himself; his applications were uniformly written in the Epanish tanguage, and every article for which admission was desired particularly described and always signed by me when presented to me by Mr. Perry, without my even knowing the contents, such confidence had in his honor. And his petition for the free admission of goods of the lat of October, 1866, which he so particularly describes, was written by him, slike alt the others, and likewise signed by me without my knowing the contents. Immediately after reading Mr. Perry's statement in his letter of March 2, I went to the State Department and asked to see all the petitions for the admission of goods under my diplomatic franchise. They were at once shown to me. I examined them in the presence of two witnesses familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Perry handwriting.

Mr. Perry states that "Mr. Acensi said that head been charged with this affuir, and by the in-

all saw that every one of these petitions was written in the Spanish language and in Mr. Perry's handwriting.

Mr. Perry states that "Mr. Acens! said that he had been charged with this affair, and by the instruction of the Minister, the wishes of the government being entirely conciliatory, it had been decided to call me, and by me to communicate these things to Mr. Hale as the mode least wounding to his pride and best calculated to take any part in the matter, but considered afterwards that it was my duty." To this I remark that it was a piece of great forbearance and magnanimity on the part of Mr. Perry to decline to take any part in censuring me for an act that he and ne one else had performed. And it must have been agreat sacrifice on his part to be obliged to break the matter to me, as he says, "as kindly as possible," of this breach of propriety for an act for which he only was responsible. When Mr. Perry was informed, as he says he was, or this irregularity or breach of propriety in making these requests for importations, did not common honesty require him at once candidly to say to the government official, "You are wrong, Mr. Hale knows nothing of this matter. He gave it all into my hands. He has done nothing about importations except what has been done by me in his name. If there is any censure it does not fall on him, for he has had nothing to do in this affair save what I have done for him in his name and behalf." Especially when Mr. Perry was made aware, as he says he was in 1847, "through a reliable channel," that a Cabinet council had been heid to consider what was best to be done in view of the repeated complaints from the officers of the customs of the abuse by Mr. Hate of his franchise for the importations of articles free of duty;" especially, i say, was it his duty to have made this explanation, which he alone could give. As concerns myself I had ne agency, direct or indirect, in the matter of importations of the my difference of the repeated to my. A more for A commercial establish.